

Nation Should Be "Too Proud to Fight," Wilson's Ideal in Pleading for Peace; Germany Sends "Heartfelt Sympathy"

ITALY GIVES AUSTRIA ONLY HOURS TO ACT

Last Midnight Fixed
as Time Limit to
Answer.

CABINET WANTS FULL POWERS

Will Ask Parliament to
Authorize It to Deal
with Crisis.

Paris, May 10.—The government of Italy today awaits the final reply of Austria. "In the interim the publication of important decrees which were signed at the last meeting of the Cabinet has been withheld. I learn from an excellent source that, unless the Austrian answer arrives before midnight tonight, or if the reply is unfavorable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated."

"Le Temps" today published a dispatch from Rome saying that the Council of Ministers has decided to ask the Italian Parliament for full powers in dealing with the foreign and military policies of the country. The Cabinet, the dispatch says, counts upon a majority of 400 deputies when the Chamber meets to the declarations to be made by Premier Salandra.

It is estimated that 10,000 Germans from Italy crossed the Swiss frontier Saturday and Sunday. Four thousand arrived at Lugano alone.

ZEPPELINS FORTY MILES FROM LONDON

Four German Aircraft Drop
Many Bombs on Essex
Coast Towns.

London, May 10.—Four German Zeppelins made a raid within forty miles of London early today. Various confessions were received from the Essex coast, one of which said serious damage to property and some loss of life had been caused by bombs dropped by the raiders. The towns of South End, Westcliff-on-Sea and Leigh were attacked.

Sixty bombs were dropped at South End, but most of them fell on the beach or in other places where they exploded harmlessly. One bomb was dropped near a ship on which were 1200 German civilians who had been interned.

A British aeroplane went in pursuit and drove the hostile aircraft out to sea.

A report was received from Romford that a Zeppelin had been seen in that neighborhood, apparently in difficulties, but whether in consequence of an unfavorable wind or of having been hit was unknown.

Warning of the approach of the hostile aircraft was given Southend at 10:12 o'clock this morning.

Bombs struck houses in various parts of the town. One man and his wife were badly burned in a fire started by an incendiary bomb. No deaths were reported.

It is reported that several shops were burned at Leigh, a town near Southend. Four Zeppelins are said to have dropped forty or fifty bombs there.

The German official report says of the raid:

"One of our airships bombarded the fortified town of Southend, to the south of the Thames, this morning with a few bombs."

BRITAIN TO ARM ALL HER MERCHANTMEN

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, May 10.—Until now, few of the British merchantmen have been armed, but henceforth they will be armed as fast as guns can be provided. The sinking of the Lusitania has made that certain. It is not unlikely that before long the British government will take up with Washington the question of regulations concerning armed merchantmen entering American ports. It is likely that Great Britain will say there should be, in view of the disaster, no restrictions on the number or size of the guns carried by merchant steamers.

MORE AMERICANS NEARING WAR ZONE

The next liner to enter the war zone drawn by Germany about the British Isles will be the Anchor boat Transylvania, which sailed from this port on Friday. She will pass through the same waters in which the Lusitania was sunk on Saturday night.

The Transylvania carries about 120 American citizens, including twenty-five in the first cabin.

Among the Americans in the first cabin are Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Biggar, Mrs. Beatrice Benyon and two children, Stanley Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Martin and two children, Mr. and Mrs. James Normand, David Rice, Miss Mabel Twenlow, Mrs. Clara White and Miss Sylvia White, John S. Watson and Edward A. Weil, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. Clark, Dr. C. H. Cogswell, Jr., Patrick G. Erentz, R. C. Tooms and Charles Webb, of Chicago.

SHELLS FOR ALLIES TO AVENGE BROTHER

Trumbulls, Humanitarians
Until Lusitania Tragedy,
Will Now Aid War.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
New Britain, Conn., May 10.—Thousands of German lives may be the toll exacted for the death of one of the Lusitania's passengers. To avenge the drowning of their brother John H. and Henry Trumbull, president and treasurer, respectively, of the Trumbull Manufacturing Company, will begin at once the manufacture of arms and ammunition for the Allies.

Isaac B. Trumbull, treasurer of the American Cycle Car Company, of Bridgeport, was a member of the trio of Trumbulls who have attained prominence in Connecticut as manufacturers. He was on his way to England as representative of the Bridgeport concern when he met his death.

The product of the three large factories of the Trumbull Manufacturing Company in Plainville, five miles from here, is electrical appliances. Some of the largest switchboards ever made have been turned out there.

"It was cold-blooded, deliberate murder," declared the elder Trumbull, referring to the sinking of the liner. He added that he did not believe that this country would be drawn into the war.

"We are not prepared for this country," he said, "to be placed without crowding inside of the Yale Bowl, at New Haven. We would be of little use in the present conflict."

Since the beginning of the war the Trumbulls have received offers of several contracts to manufacture munitions of war. Large profits were assured, but they rejected them.

"The death of our brother at the hands of the Germans has settled that matter," John H. Trumbull said, "and we expect to announce action in the immediate future that orders for machinery needed in turning out shells and cartridges have already been placed for the Trumbull plant."

GERMAN MOOSE DETHRONE COLONEL

Angered by Piracy Talk, Tear
Portraits Down and Sink
Them in Cellar.

Anged by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's charge that the sinking of the Lusitania was an act of piracy, 350 members of the 14th Assembly District National Progressive party met last night at their clubhouse, 172 South Fourth Street, Williamsburg, and removed from the walls two large oil portraits of the former President.

The action followed a meeting of the board of governors Sunday, at which it was decided to have the oil paintings taken down if the members were in accord with it. The members, most of whom are of German origin, heartily seconded the board's decision.

Af. Samuel Widder had called the meeting, the leading spirit of the club, said that this was no time to foment strife, as the United States was neutral. He condemned the "Colonel's" utterances at the time of the pictures. Shouts of "Pull them down!" greeted him, and after members had taken down the portraits, the janitor was instructed to put them in the cellar. They will be replaced by other paintings, but the governors have not yet decided whom the new portraits will represent.

DIED ON WAY TO PARENTS

Girl Planned to Take Them
from Bomb Zone.

Annie Robson, thirty years old, of 107 East Lincoln Avenue, Mount Vernon, left on the Lusitania to pay a surprise visit to her parents, who live near Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. They feared the bombs dropped by Zeppelins near their home, and Miss Robson, who had not written of her coming, planned to bring them back to America with her until the war was over. The daughter is among the dead.

CAPTAIN SURE HE DID DUTY BY LUSITANIA

Would Do It Again,
Turner Testifies to
Coroner.

MURDER VERDICT AGAINST KAISER

Liner Had Been Warned of
Submarines—Asked
No Convoy.

Kinsale, Ireland, May 10.—Captain Turner of the Lusitania told on the witness stand today the conditions under which the big liner was torpedoed and the reasons for them. He had received no warnings except those widely published, he said, before he sailed, and, though he had been advised that submarines were lurking near the Irish coast, he had not been asked to sail north of his regular course.

The reason the Lusitania was not at high speed, he explained, was because he wished to reach Liverpool near high tide without having to wait outside the bar. The boats had not been lowered earlier because the speed of the liner would have swamped them. He had kept a double lookout.

"I simply had to carry out my orders," he said finally. "I would do it again."

"Murder" Is Jury's Verdict.

Following his testimony and that of two or three other survivors, the jury returned the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased met death from prolonged immersion and exhaustion in the sea eight miles southwest of Old Head of Kinsale, Friday, May 7, 1915, owing to the sinking of the Lusitania by torpedoes fired by a German submarine."

"We find that this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations."

"We also charge the officers of said submarine and the Emperor and government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

"We desire to express sincere condolences and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased, the Cunard company and the United States, many of whose citizens perished in this murderous attack on an unarmed liner."

Coroner Horgan said that the first torpedo fired by the German submarine did serious damage to the Lusitania, but that, not satisfied with this, the Germans had discharged another torpedo. The second torpedo, he said, must have been more deadly, because it went right through the ship, hastening the work of destruction.

"Only Verdict Possible."

"I propose to ask the jury," he continued, "to return the only verdict possible for a self-respecting jury, that the men in charge of the German submarine were guilty of wilful murder."

Ship's Bugler Livermore testified that the watertight compartments were closed, but that the explosion and the force of the water must have burst them open. He said that all the officers were at their posts, and that earlier arrivals of the rescue craft would not have saved the situation.

Captain Turner testified briefly. The Coroner asked him:

"You were aware threats had been made that the ship would be torpedoed?"

"We were," the captain replied. "Was she armed?"

"No, sir."

"What precautions did you take?"

"We had all the boats swung when we came within the danger zone, between the passing of Fastnet and the time of the accident."

PRESIDENT WILSON ARRIVING AT PHILADELPHIA.



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Mayor Blankenburg is shown escorting the President from his special train.

GERMAN ENVOY DEEPLY REGRETS LOSS OF LIVES

Von Bernstorff Expresses
to Bryan Only His Personal
Feelings.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, May 10.—No official explanation of the Lusitania disaster was received at the State Department today from the German Embassy.

Press dispatches from Berlin, however, announce that the Foreign Office has cabled to the embassy a note to be presented to the State Department expressing "deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania." This note had not been presented at a late hour to-night.

The note, which is probably sent in response to Ambassador Gerard's request, places the responsibility for the loss of American lives on the British government's "plan of starving the civilian population of Germany." This is the attitude that the German government was expected to take, and is regarded as the only one consistent with its earlier warnings and declarations of policy.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, called at the State Department today and expressed to Secretary Bryan his "deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

The Ambassador did not comment on his visit, but Secretary Bryan said he understood Count von Bernstorff's statement to be only an expression of his personal feelings. Mr. Bryan later gave out the following statement:

"The German Ambassador called at the State Department and expressed his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many lives."

The official presentation of the note from the German government may be delayed several days, as nothing is being received by wireless. Unofficial dispatches giving the text of the note were read by Secretary Bryan and at the embassy without comment.

The British and French ambassadors called at the State Department late in the day to express to Mr. Bryan their "horror and sympathy" over the destruction of the Lusitania.

Over the destruction of the Lusitania, the situation of the government with its load of neutrals and non-combatants. Both showed deep interest in the development of public feeling over the outrage, but they had nothing to suggest as to what should be the action of the United States.

That America must herself settle directly with Germany for these acts was the substance of opinion among the diplomatic representatives of the allied powers.

Chevalier Van Rappard, Minister from the Netherlands, also called at the department and made it clear that the situation of the government with its load of neutrals and non-combatants. Both showed deep interest in the development of public feeling over the outrage, but they had nothing to suggest as to what should be the action of the United States.

After a conference with Counselor Lansing, Mr. Van Rappard said that the situation of the government with its load of neutrals and non-combatants. Both showed deep interest in the development of public feeling over the outrage, but they had nothing to suggest as to what should be the action of the United States.

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GERMAN GOVERNMENT SENDS SYMPATHY; REGRETS AMERICANS TRUSTED BRITISH

Berlin (via London), May 10.—The following dispatch has been sent by the German Foreign Office to the German Embassy at Washington:

"Please communicate the following to the State Department: The German government desires to express its deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government, which, through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany, has forced Germany to resort to retaliatory measures."

"In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan was given up, British merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and have repeatedly tried to ram submarines, so that a previous search was impossible."

"They cannot, therefore, be treated as ordinary merchant vessels. A recent declaration made to the British Parliament by the Parliamentary Secretary, in answer to a question by Lord Charles Beresford, said that at the present practically all British merchant vessels were armed and provided with hand grenades."

"Besides, it has been openly admitted by the English press that the Lusitania on previous voyages repeatedly carried large quantities of war material. On the present voyage the Lusitania carried 5,400 cases of ammunition, while the rest of her cargo also consisted chiefly of contraband."

"If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, considered herself able to declare that that boat ran no risk and thus light-heartedly assumed responsibility for the human life on board a steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo, was liable to destruction, the German government, in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side."

(Signed) FOREIGN OFFICE."

BRITAIN UNABLE TO GIVE MANY CONVOYS

Destroyers, the Best Defence
Against Submarines, Engaged
in Other Necessary Places.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, May 10.—Much has been said here about the Lusitania not being convoyed, and press telegrams indicate that there is much discussion of that question in America. The Tribune staff correspondent to-day obtained from a high quarter the statement as to why there was no convoy. It is unofficial, but comes from a source which may be said to be authoritative.

It is this: Big as the British navy is, it is impossible to furnish convoys for the whole merchant marine, which is so much bigger. The best defence for merchantmen against submarines are destroyers. Of these the navy has many scores, but they are engaged in dozens of different places, guarding harbors, patrolling the North Sea, engaged in the Dardanelles operations and conveying movements of troops at various places. It is impossible to undertake to convoy all the ships leaving and entering British waters. It is equally impossible to select certain ships to be convoyed.

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"Example of This Country Must Be One of Peace," Mr. Wilson Tells 15,000 Philadelphia Citizens.

SMILES AS IF FREE FROM ALL CARE

But Warns 4,000 Newly Naturalized Americans in
His Audience That He Who Trades on Nationality
Is Not a Worthy Son of United States.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, May 10.—President Wilson gave the people of the country to-night the first indication of the trend of his thoughts since the sinking of the Lusitania, when, in talking to more than 15,000 persons in Convention Hall, he declared "the example of this country must be one of peace."

"Not because it will not fight," he explained, "but because peace is the elevating influence of the world. There is such a thing as a man being too proud to fight; there is such a thing as a nation being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

The speech of President Wilson, coming so soon after the statement he authorized on Saturday that this country would "act with firmness," came as a shock to many of the President's listeners. There was applause, to be sure, but it was not nearly so loud nor nearly so enthusiastic, not nearly so lasting as that which greeted the President when he arose to begin his address.

The President never had a better opportunity to talk to the people. More than fifteen thousand Americans had gathered under a single roof, 4,000 of whom had just become American citizens. The hall was draped with American flags, there was a large chorus which sang patriotic songs and there was an inspiring speech by Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg, who, in accents broadly German, proclaimed that he was an American citizen first, last and all the time.

His Own Thoughts Only.

President Wilson's address represented the result of more than three days of solitary counsel. He had not discussed the sinking of the Lusitania with a single one of his advisors, so that the thoughts he expressed tonight were wholly his own.

Some of the President's friends interpreted his address as no indication of a policy. It was the enunciation of a thought, they said.

When Mr. Wilson reached Convention Hall he seemed his old self again. The Wilson smile was rampant, and it seemed as if a big load had been lifted from his mind; that something had happened. What it was nobody knew.

When Mayor Blankenburg introduced the President the great throng rose, and, waving American flags, cheered for a minute or two. Previously "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner" had been sung, the President standing in the audience.

The speech was short, and aside from his discussion of peace he took occasion by intimation to castigate those hyphenated Americans who are seeking to stir up strife in this country. He did not call them German-Americans, but there could be no mistaking to whom he referred.

Groups Not American.

"It is one thing to love the place you were born in," said the President, "and another thing to dedicate yourself to the country you adopt. You can't dedicate yourself unless you become thorough Americans, and you are not thorough Americans if you begin to think of groups, for the man who thinks in groups has not become an American. The man who goes along you to trade on your nationality is no worthy citizen of the United States."

"I am sorry for the man who seeks to make capital out of the passions of his fellow men. I am thankful for the word 'united' in the United States, for the man who seeks to divide is striking at its very heart."

Previous to speaking the President had to sit through several speeches, the most notable of which was that of Philadelphia's Mayor—an appeal to American citizens to be Americans first, last and all the time.

"You must dedicate yourself to the country of which you have become citizens," the Mayor said, "until you close your eyes. You must be Americans first, last and all the time. Your first allegiance is to the country of your adoption. I am, like many of you, a foreign-born citizen, but while I love the country of my birth, my heart is with the country of my adoption."

President Wilson left Washington at 4 o'clock and arrived here at 7 o'clock. After dinner on the train he drove to Convention Hall, escorted by the 1st City Troop. He left here at 12:15, and will be at his desk in Washington tomorrow morning.

Secretary Daniels and Secretary Wilson were both at the meeting, the latter speaking on good citizenship.

Can Have No Divided Allegiance, Says Wilson

The President's address follows:

"It warms my heart that you should give me such a reception, but it is not of myself that I wish to think tonight, but of those who have just become citizens of the United States. This is the only country in the world which experiences this constant and repeated rebirth. Other countries depend upon

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